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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

PROGRESS OF RADIOFICATION IN USSR, MAY 1952[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

At present, 120 powerful radio stations are operating in the USSR.(1) The power of wired radio relay centers in the USSR was 3.5 times greater at the end of 1950 than in 1945. During the same period, the radio receiving network had increased 75 percent in comparison with the prewar level, while the assignment for the construction of radio broadcasting stations has been surpassed by 39 percent.(2) In 1951, the total number of wired radio relay centers in the USSR increased 10 percent, and the number in rural areas, 20 percent. The output of radio receivers in 1951 increased 16 percent in comparison with 1950. The complete radiofication of the USSR, which, according to a May 1952 source, must be completed in the next few years, requires that the total number of wired radio relay centers be more than doubled and the number in rural areas more than tripled.(3) By 1955, the number of wired radio speakers in the USSR in 1949 must be tripled, according to the source.(2)

RSFSR

The number of wired radio speakers in Moscow Oblast, which increased by more than 35,000 in 1951, has reached 556,000. In addition, kolkhoz workers, workers, and employees have more than 141,000 radio receivers.(4)

In Leningrad Oblast, more than 3,000 new wired radio speakers began operation on 7 May. In the 15 months prior to May 1952, the number of wired radio speakers increased more than 25,000. Half of this number was installed in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and MTS. Communications workers have built 600 kilometers of radio lines in a year and intend to install wired radio speakers in 14,000 kolkhoz households.(5)

Around 90 wired radio relay centers operate in Smolensk Oblast. Radio amateurs have installed around 1,400 vacuum-tube receivers, 20,000 crystal sets, and 19 school and kolkhoz wired radio relay centers which are now serving more than 3,000 wired radio speakers; they also repaired and restored around 1,100 vacuum-tube receivers and a series of wired radio relay centers.(6)

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The 1951 plan for radiofication was not fulfilled in Kirov Oblast, the Tatar ASSR, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Chita Oblast. In Sverdlovsk Oblast, formerly one of the advanced ones in radiofication, the number of wired radio speakers actually diminished in 1951. Certain organs of communications did not show enough initiative, and industry failed to put out an adequate number of spare parts.(7)

Estonian SSR

In comparison with 1945, the number of wired radio speakers in 1951 had grown 240 percent, the number of wired radio relay centers 203 percent, and the number of radio receivers 428 percent. Some rayons give inadequate attention to radiofication, and the credits allocated for radio relay work in 1951 were not fully absorbed.(8)

Latvian SSR

The more than 200 wired radio relay centers operating in the Latvian SSR serve 69,000 wired radio speakers. In addition, 107,000 receivers have been installed in the houses of workers.(1) Criticisms have been directed at the Ministry of Communications for failing to give the proper support to Latvian communications workers in their efforts to establish the combined operation of electrical means of communications.

The Minister of Communications acknowledged the validity of these criticisms and reported that corrective measures had been undertaken.(9)

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Lithuanian SSR

At present, 340 wired radio relay centers, to which around 60,000 wired radio speakers have been connected, operate in the Lithuanian SSR; 13,000 of the speakers are in rural areas. The power of the radio broadcasting stations has been augmented several times and more than 50,000 radio receivers have been installed. The 1952 plan calls for building 100 new kolkhoz wired radio relay centers and for the installation of 5,000 wired radio speakers. There are fewer than 50 specialist radio operators in the whole republic and more than 1,000 radio specialists.(10)

Belorussian SSR

On the basis of 1940 figures, the number of wired radio speakers in the Belorussian SSR, as of May 1952, had grown 161.2 percent, and the power of the wired radio relay centers had increased 335.5 percent.(11)

Ukrainian SSR

The power of the wired radio relay centers in the Ukrainian SSR in 1950 had grown 3.5 times in comparison with 1945, and the radio receiving network 75 percent in comparison with the prewar level. In 1951, 500 new wired radio relay centers and more than 250,000 new wired radio speakers were installed in the republic, while more than 10,000 kilometers of radio relay lines were laid. Since the beginning of 1952, more than 100 new wired radio relay centers have been built and almost 80 percent of the kolkhozes in the republic have been radiofied.(12) In Stanislav Oblast, 17 powerful wired radio relay centers have provided an opportunity for the radiofication of 85 villages and 94 kolkhozes and for the installation of 9,000 wired radio speakers. The 1952 plan calls for the construction of 23 new wired radio relay centers, for building relay lines to 500 kolkhozes, and for installing 15,000 wired radio speakers in the houses of kolkhoz workers.(13)

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Georgian SSR

The radio facilities of the Georgian SSR do not satisfy the needs of the population, particularly in rural areas. The present power of the 342 wired radio relay centers which now serve 113,328 wired radio speakers is used inadequately for further radiofication. Only 24,419 of the total number of radio speakers and 3,200 of the 46,137 radio receivers in the republic are located in rural areas. There are few wired radio speakers in Poti, Batumi, and a series of other towns. Radio broadcasting in Georgia is at present conducted on wave lengths 1,500 and 59.52 meters. In a 24-hour period, local broadcasting and relay broadcasts from Moscow total 21 hours, of which local broadcasting amounts to 8.5 hours. The audibility of republic broadcasts was, according to a May 1952 report, still unsatisfactory and regional wired radio relay centers needed to be equipped with better receiving installations.(14)

Armenian SSR

The radiofication of the Armenian SSR is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1955. The full radiofication of more than 500 populated points has been completed. In 1951, the radiofication of 48 rural communities was completed.(15) There are now more than 50,000 wired radio speakers (16), and, in comparison with 1950, the number of radio receivers in the possession of the population increased 50 percent. The 1952 plan foresees the installation of 5,000 wired radio speakers in kolkhozes and the radiofication of 52 villages. More than 50 of the kolkhozes in the republic have their own wired radio relay centers, but many of them operate with interruptions due to improper technical care, breaks in the supply of electric power, and defects in the relay network.(15)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

The progress of radiofication in Azerbaijdzhan SSR is unsatisfactory. The plan for the installation of wired radio speakers in the first quarter of 1952 was not fulfilled.(17) Existing facilities are used inadequately. For example, in Zhdanovskiy Rayon one wired radio relay center for 1,000 wired radio speakers was built in 1948, but up to this time it only has 386 subscribers. Radio speakers have not been on sale in the rayon for 2 years.(18) The 1952 plan calls for the installation of 18,000 wired radio speakers, of which 10,000 must be, according to the source, put in kolkhozes.(17)

Kazakh SSR

In the sovkhoses of Kazakh SSR, 238 wired radio relay centers relay broadcasts to 11,000 wired radio speakers.(19) In Alma-Ata Oblast, 11 kolkhoz wired radio relay centers and 4,000 wired radio speakers have been installed. Plans call for the construction of nine wired radio relay centers and the installation of 1,550 wired radio speakers. It was reported that far more could be done if the necessary materials and equipment were available. In 1951, only 1,600 loud-speakers instead of 12,000 were received and the situation was reported unimproved in 1952.(20)

Uzbek SSR

In comparison with 1940, the radio network of the Uzbek SSR has grown four times and the total power of radio stations has increased 11 times. In the 16 months prior to May 1952, the workers of the republic have acquired around 25,000 radio receivers, and 265 kolkhozes have their own wired radio relay centers. The existence of a network of electric power stations was said to present a favorable opportunity for the speedy radiofication of the republic. According to a May 1952 source, unfortunately, many kolkhoz wired radio relay centers suffer from technical defects, while workers complain justifiably that spare parts and loud-speakers are not available.(21)

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Turkmen SSR

In comparison with 1936, the number of wired radio speakers in the Turkmen SSR has been increased 650 percent. Now 11,200 more wired radio speakers have been installed in kolkhoz villages than there were in 1936.(22)

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